

THE NUR AFSHAN

Vol. VII.

FRIDAY:—JANUARY 16th, 1903.

No. 3

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

THE SOMALI CAMPAIGN.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION.

London, Jan. 8.

A detachment of Engineers is receiving special training on the warship *Vernon* with a view to maintaining wireless communication between the Somaliland force during the advance and the warship stationed at Berberah.

THE DARDANELLES QUESTION.

ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS.

London, Jan. 7.

Reuter's Constantinople correspondent states that it is believed that Austria and Italy will follow the example of Britain on the question of the passage of warships through the Dardanelles, but Germany and France will hold aloof.

THE NEW PRIMATE.

London, Jan. 8.

The Bishop of Winchester has been appointed Archbishop of Canterbury.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CONTINENTAL GENEROSITY.

London, Jan. 10.

Botha, in giving an account of the General's European mission at a meeting of Boers at Pretoria, stated that the mission had yielded a hundred thousand pounds, and Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of his reply to the Boer address on Thursday, contrasted this with the amount the British Government was devoting to Boers, which, when the war claims and repatriation expenses and compensations have been paid, will be between ten and fifteen millions.

JOHANNESBURGERS AND WAR EXPENSES.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Johannesburg, stigmatised as a calumny the statement that Johannesburgers were prepared to repudiate their share of the war expenditures. He did not believe that men who had faced danger and suffering so bravely would now show that they cared more for their purses than they did for their lives.

THE COERCING OF VENEZUELA.

ARRANGEMENT FOR SETTLEMENT.

London, Jan. 10.

President Castro has authorised Mr. Bowen to adjust all claims without reference to the Hague Tribunal.

THE MOROCCO REBELLION.

RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES.

London, Jan. 10.

The Moorish pretender resumed the offensive after the Ramadan, and established his camp 20 kilometres from Fez. A French military mission going to Fez is unable to proceed and is returning to Tangiers.

ANGLO-AMERICAN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

London, Jan. 11.

The Marconi system between England and America will be open to the public about the 20th instant.

Mr. Roosevelt will send the first message to the King, Signor Marconi himself transmitting.

THE MOROCCO REBELLION.

ACTIVITY OF THE PRETENDER.

London, Jan. 12.

Missionary ladies have left Fez for Tangiers. The latest news from Fez, dated the 6th instant, foreshadows serious developments. The pretender is reported to have awakened from his lethargy, and is marching towards Fez, summoning followers from the surrounding tribes.

Owing to insecurity of roads and general uncertainty, news from Fez is vital and very conflicting.

THE VENEZUELAN SETTLEMENT.

London, Jan. 12.

Mr. Byrnes has sailed for Washington.

THE FAILURE OF GERMAN POLICY.

The *Times*' New York correspondent states that Herr Holleben departed without bidding farewell to the President. The correspondent discusses the cause of his retirement, and says he was not the impossible task of fostering friendship between Germany and America, and simultaneously estranging England and America.

London, Jan. 13.

London, Jan. 11.—Influential American opinion attributes the recall of the German Ambassador to the Kaiser's chagrin at the effect of his own mistakes.

The *Times*' American correspondent states that the Venezuelan affair, like the Kaiser's previous attempt to breed discord between England and America, has recoiled upon himself.—*Indian Daily News Special*.

THE DARDANELLES QUESTION.

BRITISH INSTRUCTIONS.

London, Jan. 12.

The British Embassy, having vainly sought to procure for the vessels of the Khedivial Company the permission granted to some Companies to pass the Dardanelles without stopping, has instructed the *Kahira*, which was leaving yesterday, not to stop.

RIFLES FOR TURKEY.

Turkey has signed a contract for the purchase of 200,000 Mausers.

A bulletin issued concerning Mr. Balfour states that a slight rise of temperature necessitates confinement to his bed.

THE MOROCCO REBELLION.

London, Jan. 13.

The British residents at Fez, including lady missionaries, have arrived at the coast.

SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND JOHANNESBURGERS.

London, Jan. 13.

The discussions between Mr. Chamberlain and the leading men at Johannesburg promise to be successful.

MADE IN JAPAN

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Protestant Christian world has just held another Annual Week of Prayer. This observance dates from the year 1858. The mutiny of the preceding year had just been quelled. The Missionaries at Ludhiana gathered together in Annual Meeting with sad hearts. Eight of their brethren at Fatehgarh had been cruelly murdered at Cawnpore and to their number was added a long list of children and native Christians of their own Church, besides many Missionaries and Christians of other Churches who had fallen martyrs to the name of Him whom they worshipped and loved as their God and Saviour. Under a sense of personal need and a feeling that the work of Missions could only be prosecuted successfully by the special outpouring of the Holy Spirit as on Pentecost they sent out a call to prayer through the Evangelical Alliance, asking that a week at the beginning of each year be spent in united prayer throughout the world.

Perhaps there is scarcely any service of the Church which so clearly testifies to the universal character of the Christian religion and at the same time reveals the love which Christians have to all men. To illustrate this we note some of the subjects on the program of prayer this year:

1. Prayer for the Church that it may increase in love, in spiritual knowledge and in power from on high.

2. That the Church's responsibility in relation to the vast masses of mankind yet unevangelized may be more deeply realized, that all efforts made in Heathen and Mohammedan lands may be increasingly sanctified of God to His Glory, and abundantly clothed with the power of the Holy Spirit for the conviction and conversion of souls. That all workers in the foreign field may be preserved, equipped, and Spirit filled.

3. Pray that the power of God's Holy Word and the influence of Christian life and character may be greatly extended. For rural districts, and for all Institutions seeking to save and uplift the fallen and lapsed masses of the people. For Temperance organizations, and Philanthropic work generally. Prayer for all European settlements in Foreign lands, that all may witness a great outpouring of the Spirit of God, and a re-establishment of Mission centres where such have been obstructed, in renewed vitality and blessing.

4. That young Christians may be kept from the allurements of the world and from the errors of modern thought, that they may be made strong, joyful, and zealous in the service of Christ, so that "our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth, and that our daughters may be as hewn stones polished after the similitude of a palace." That families may be trained in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; the family worship more extensively established and maintained; that obedience to parents, and family concord and love, may be more and more manifested. That all Colleges and Schools may be Di-

vinely influenced and directed; teachers taught and brought more fully under the power of the Divine Word; that Sunday Schools and all Bible classes and their workers may be kept true to the Gospel of Christ, and made the means of salvation to many of the rising race,

5. That peace and goodwill may prevail among all Governments, that all Parliamentary and Representative Assemblies and Rulers may be guided and stimulated to the promotion of measures tending to secure religious liberty to all subjects, as also to the real social and moral well-being of men. That Rulers may govern more truly in the fear of God, and that all in high places and in positions of authority may be led to exert their influence on the side of that "righteousness which exalteth a nation." That in all lands obstacles to the furtherance of the Gospel may be removed.

6. That the Servants of Christ set apart to the Ministry of the Gospel may be "full of power as by the Spirit of the Lord," that by them "the preaching may be fully known"; that all labourers in the work of evangelizing may be made wise to win souls; and that every means employed to carry the Gospel to the careless and indifferent may be guided and sanctified of God. That all efforts to teach the dispersed of Israel and to lead them to the True Messiah may be increasingly prospered, and that the purpose of God in relation to the seed of Abraham may be speedily accomplished, and the Return of the Lord hastened.

The burden of all hearts was that God would reveal His power to establish his kingdom in the earth and that mankind should be made recipient of His reconciling grace.

We are glad to receive a prospectus of the Agra Medical Mission Training Institute and to inform our readers that it is now under the superintendence of Wm. Huntly, M. A., M. D., B. Sc. Students entering this Institute have the benefit of the lectures given in the classes and Course of the Agra Government Medical School receiving assistance by tutorials at the Institute. The minimum age is 16; the maximum 25.

For particulars apply to Dr. William Huntly Superintendent.

At the recent anniversary of the Arya Samāj held in Lahore, great interest was manifested by all in the "Shuddhi" ceremony for the "purifying" of one Upendro Nath, who professed to have failed to find salvation from sin in Christianity; not only so but, as he said he became "more and more sinful." The *Theist* remarks upon this performance thus:

"We do not know whom to pity more, this man whom Christianity made 'more and more sinful,' or the 'friends' to whom the 'three year's experience' was 'frankly' told."

This sort of "farce" must surely bring the Samāj into contempt.

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Question and Answer.

Questions.—I have several questions to ask you, will you kindly answer them?

(a) Does Christianity prosper or not?

Unless Census Reports, Religious statistics and Missionary Reports are false, Christianity is making very rapid progress in the world.

(b) Is it not a fact that in Christian countries, Christianity is fast losing ground, and only gaining ground in uncivilized countries?

Answer.—Christianity is gaining a firmer hold on Christian countries every year. The progress there is not so much in number as in depth. Christian activity is on the increase all over the world.

(c) Is it not a fact that Mahomedanism in England, and Hinduism and Buddhism in Europe and America are making far more progress than Christianity?

It is not a fact; such false statements made by unprincipled men have been contradicted over and over again. e. g. it has been shown that there are not a dozen Englishmen who have turned Mahomedans in Liverpool, and the two or three that have turned are not true Mahomedans, yet many Mahomedans in this country say that there are thousands.

(d) Would Christianity succeed by its own weight? or is it only because Missionaries are sent to various countries that it succeeds?

The fact that Missionaries are sent is a part of Christianity and a proof that it is true. You might as well ask whether a mound of rice would grow and multiply if it were not sown, as to ask if Christianity would succeed were Missionaries to stop preaching. Preaching is a part of Christianity.

(e) Would not Hinduism and Mahomedanism succeed much better than Christianity if as many Missionaries were sent as Christians send? If Swami Vivekananda alone converted thousands to Hinduism in America in a few months, would not a hundred such Missionaries convert all America in a few years?

Your imaginary question reminds me of Dr. Torrey's reply to such questions.

"If all the world were water,

And all the water ink,

What should we do for bread and cheese?

What should we do for drink?

Why—scratch your head and think."

Why not send a hundred or a thousand Missionaries to England and see what effect it would have. Have you ever asked the question how it is that Christians send Missionaries to foreign lands and Hindus do not? Has Hinduism ever sent a Missionary? Was Swami Vivekananda sent to America by Hindus? Imagine the million of Hindus in India and they have never sent a single Missionary to enlighten the people of England. Do they really believe in their religion?

The truth is, it is not Hinduism "to send Missionaries" but it is Christianity. Another truth is that Swami Vivekananda did not convert thousands nor hundreds, nor scores. Where are the followers of Vivekananda to-day? Are there any? Will you kindly work out this sum in proportion. "If no true followers of Swami Vivekananda can be found one year after his death how many would be found following one hundred similar Swamis in one hundred years time."

Again, it is not the work of Missionaries to convert men, it is God's work.

Friend of Sylhet.

Current Thought and Incident.

THE SCIENCE OF RELIGION.

One of the most striking things with regard to religion is the close parallelism that is everywhere visible between religion and civilization. Where religion is crude, civilization is not far different; an advanced civilization has almost always a lofty religion behind it. Of course this is inevitable in general; for unless a people's religion were somewhat similar to its culture, the people could not understand it. But the parallelism shows itself in too many particulars to be merely accidental; clearly there is a very close connection between the evolution of religion and the progress of civilization. Our deepest thinkers declare that religion is the formative element, and civilization the product, that religion is *the inner side of civilization*; and there is little doubt that the final verdict of science on this point will be something very like that statement. It is most instructive to note how a people's religion reflects its social and political organization. Take the scattered tribes of Central Africa: each has its own religion which marks it off from its neighbour. In such cases the religion itself is tribal, lays extreme stress on the blood relationship between the worshippers, and usually regards the God as literally the physical ancestor of the tribe. The rites of the religion have all reference to this blood relationship, and cannot be divorced from it. At the great acts of worship the whole tribe is present, and each individual shares in the sacrifice, or the feast. Or take the tribes of Red Indians in North America, each of which is a distinct community, but yet is also a member of a larger community consisting of a number of tribes. Here again the religion corresponds to the organization. Each tribe is believed to be descended from a different animal, from which the tribe is named, and with which it endeavours from time to time to renew the blood bond by means of sacrifice. The various tribes are bound together in different ways, the question of intermarriage being the most important one in the organization. When we turn from these low forms of religion to the faiths of the great nations of the earth, we realize how remarkable the change is. The nation may regard itself as descended from a single ancestor; but even if it do, the religion does not lay the same stress upon the blood bond. Most of these national religions have been polytheistic, produced, evidently, by the gathering together and unification of a number of tribes. Usually, as in Greece, one god is regarded as greater than the rest, and becomes the supreme ruler. In other cases the supreme god stands quite apart from the ordinary gods, or may even cause their complete disappearance. But even in these national religions there are still characteristics that keep the faith narrow. The rites cannot be carried out except in certain sacred places within the country belonging to the nation, nor by any priests except those belonging to the sacred race. Usually, also, it is made impossible, or next to impossible, for foreigners to enter the faith. It is regarded indeed as the faith of the nation, and as not being intended for other nations. But there is a higher class of religions yet to mention, namely, those that really deserve the name Universal. A strictly universal religion is one that is adaptable to all the nations of the world, that is not restricted by national custom, or by sacred place, or by heredity. It would also be one whose conception of God is such as to really satisfy the human mind, no matter what the previous training of this or that man may be. There are only three historical religions which

can justly claim in any sense to be called universal. These are, in the order of their birth, Buddhism, Christianity, and Mohammedanism. Buddhism for centuries showed a wonderful power of expansion and adaptability, conquering peoples so different from one another as the Aryans of North India, the Singalese, the Burmese, the Tibetans, the Chinese and others. But strangely enough, Buddhism has never succeeded in moving westward. The peoples of Western Asia even seem proof against its influence; and one is tempted to ask whether it has not now lost altogether its power of adapting itself to new peoples and new circumstances. Islam has shown far greater powers of expansion, and has been far less confined by geographical limits. But the fact that Mohammedanism lays so much stress upon its central shrine, Mecca, and its most unsatisfactory teaching on the subjects of marriage and slavery, are quite sufficient to make thinking men doubt whether it can ever win its way to world-wide acceptance. No religion that the world has ever seen has shown one-tenth of the elasticity and adaptability of Christianity. The religion of the Cross has now penetrated almost every part of the inhabited earth, and counts among its members men of almost every race. It has no geographical centre: its centre is Christ in heaven. It has no national or tribal customs or practices that are unsuitable for other nations or for other climes. The glory of its teaching on the nature and character of God and the unquestioned supremacy of its morality mark it out as the one religion for all mankind.

Inquirer.

SPEAKING EVIL OF DIGNITIES.

2 Peter ii. 9-17.

Respect for authority is an essential element in a good character. There must be authority maintained in the various departments of life if good order is to prevail and quiet and peace are to be enjoyed. They who wish peace and order will respect authority. They who are disturbers and in favor of disorder will be found railing against those in authority, and doing what they can to break down good government.

God has devised that authority shall be exercised in the home, the church and the civil government, for the well-being of all the interests that are concerned. He is himself the center and source of all authority, and, consequently, we are to consider all rightful authority to be delegated by him and exercised at his direction. We thus see how every act of rebellion against rightly constituted government is in opposition to God himself, and is a sin as well as a crime.

It does not follow that every one who is in office is good and blameless, nor that every government is righteous and worthy to be sustained. There have been many cases where rulers have been the enemies of God and of men, and their overthrow became a sacred act of loyalty to God and righteousness. There have been cases when it became the duty of a people to overthrow and destroy a dynasty or a government. But this can be right only when it is done in the sense of duty and with the desire to be loyal to the divine government, and under the painful necessity of choosing to serve God rather than man. There have been such cases, and there may be others in the future.

In general, however, as a rule, good people are to uphold the government under which they live, and they are to cultivate the spirit of submission and loyalty. There is entirely too much evil speech exercised in speaking of those in authority. If President, Governor, Mayor, Judge or General be of some other political party than that which

we prefer, even though he may be in trying circumstances seeking to do his duty, we are apt to belittle or defame him, even in the presence of those who may be led into violence by our words. There have been crimes committed in this land by those who have taken the harsh and abusive language of reputable men as their encouragement. Let us beware lest our words incite others to crime.

Children should learn the first lessons in respect for authority in their own homes. They should learn to obey their parents, because it is right to obey. They should be taught to fear God in the very highest sense of having regard for his righteous will with a reverent and obedient spirit. They should be trained to respect their teachers, and to be docile and tractable in receiving their instructions. They should learn respect for civil law, and should be taught to speak with respect of those who are in authority, not because these officials are always exemplary, but because the places should be filled with exemplary men, and if they are not such, they should be most certainly.

EXCAVATION OF ANCIENT CITIES.

Exploration is bringing to light many objects of interest and importance and all wide-awake nations have their enterprises of this kind. The English are now pushing their work in Palestine, and the Germans in Turkey and other places. Nor are the Austrians idle. The respective movements have been thus set forth in the public press:

The English Palestine Exploration Fund, through Mr. McAllister, has just commenced excavations at a new site, Abu Shu-heh, identified by M. Clermont-Ganneau in 1872 as the site of the Biblical Gezer, near Ramleh, on the edge of the Sharon plain. For some six weeks the Austrians, under Prof. Sellin, have been excavating, with a fair degree of success, Ta'anuk, the Biblical Tannach on the southwestern edge of the plain of Esdraelon. The Germans have secured a firman to excavate the ancient Megiddo, in the same neighborhood, and expect to commence work there shortly. As is well known, another German expedition has been excavating and restoring in an admirable manner the great temple of Jupiter Heliopolitanus at Baulbek, and the neighboring smaller temples. This work, which has already occupied about two years, will require more than another year for its completion. In addition to this the same expedition has excavated some smaller, but interesting ruins in the Lebanon, on the edge of the Bekaa, in the same general region. This summer the same expedition is exploring the ruins of Palmyra, Gerash, Amman, and similar less-known sites east of the Jordan, for the purpose of a more thorough study and comparison of Syrian-Roman architecture and antiquities. The Germans are peculiarly active in exploring in Turkey at the present time. In addition to the two expeditions mentioned above, they are excavating also at Miletus, at Pergamos, and at Babylon, and are about commencing excavation of a little-known Babylonian ruin mound, apparently of great antiquity, south of Nippur, between the Tigris and the Euphrates.

A great landslide, in Triflis, Russia, destroyed about 20 villages and 700 lives. A valley 12 miles long was completely filled up, in some places to the depth of 1,000 feet. "A fierce hurricane raged at the time, and the bodies of people and animals were hurled to a great height and dashed against the rocks."

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AUDUBON AT BIRD ROCK.

An interesting account, showing the numbers in which birds often live together, is the following, written by Audubon. The great ornithologist was, at the time of writing, visiting Bird Rock, a little granite island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, so named from its only inhabitants, birds, mostly of a species called Gannet.

"About ten, a speck rose on the horizon, which I was told was the Rock. We sailed well, the breeze increased fast, and we neared the object apace. At eleven, I could distinguish its top plainly from the deck, and thought it covered with snow to the depth of several feet. This appearance existed on every portion of the flat projecting shelves. Godwin (the guide) said, with the coolness of a man who had visited this rock for successive seasons that what we saw was not snow, but Gannets. I rubbed my eyes, took my spy-glass, and in an instant the strangest picture stood before me. They were birds we saw—a mass of birds of such size as I never before cast my eyes on. The whole of my party stood astounded and amazed, and all came to the conclusion that such a sight was of itself sufficient to invite anyone to come across the gulf to view it at this season. The nearer we approached the greater our surprise at the enormous number of these birds, all calmly seated on their eggs or newly-hatched brood, their heads all turned to the windward and toward us. The air above for a hundred yards, and for the same distance around the Rock, was filled with Gannets on the wing, which, from our position, made it appear as if a heavy fall of snow was directly above us. The whole surface (of the island) is perfectly covered with nests, placed about two feet apart, in such regular order that you may look through the lines as you would look through those of a planted patch of sweet potatoes or cabbages. When one reaches the top, the birds, alarmed, rise with a noise like thunder, and fly off in such a hurried, fearful confusion as to throw each other down, often falling on each other until there is a bank of them many feet high."

This was in 1833. If Audubon could visit the island now, how he would find the "snows" melted. There is today not a single Gannet nesting on the top of the rock. On the ledges and in the crannies about its sides, the birds still dwell in great numbers, even in thousands, but not in the countless myriads of the past.—Youth.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Details of great value to the shipping and naval world are contained in the report of Lieutenant Ward P. Winchell, United States Navy, of the trip of the oil-fuel burning steamer Mariposa from San Francisco to Tahiti and return, a total distance of 3,876 miles. This was the longest run ever made by an oil burning ship. Lieutenant Winchell's report, just presented, shows that results superior to those obtained from coal were achieved, while certain disadvantages feared failed to develop. The Mariposa, with a gross displacement of 3,160 tons and horse power of 2,581, averaged 354 knots per day during the trip, with an average of 268 barrels of oil per day. An abstract of the report issued at the Navy Department says:

"It practically required one-and-one-half pounds of oil per hour to secure a horse-power, and, while this result has been secured on shore in highly efficient engines, the consumption is practically 50 per cent. less in weight of combustible than would be required of coal."

It used to puzzle all thinking people why ponds and rivers do not freeze beyond a certain depth. This depends

on a most curious fact, namely, that water is at its heaviest when it reaches 40 degrees Fahrenheit, that is, 8 degrees above freezing point. On a frosty night, as each top layer of water falls to 40 degrees it sinks to the bottom; therefore, the whole pond has to drop to 40 degrees before any of it can freeze. At last it is all cooled to this point, and then ice begins to form. But ice is a very bad conductor of heat, therefore it shuts off the freezing air from the big body of comparatively warm water underneath. The thicker it gets the more perfectly does it act as a great coat, and that is why even the Arctic Ocean never freezes beyond a few feet in thickness.—The Marine Journal.

THE RUSSIAN ROYAL FAMILY'S WEALTH.

The Russian reigning house has, it is said, greater wealth than that of any other royal family in the world. It is said that the minimum revenue the Czar derives from the crown and State domains is estimated at £1,500,000 a year. More than forty members of the imperial family not in the direct line of succession draw revenues from landed estates set aside for that purpose by the Emperor Paul I. To these estates is given the name of the "imperial appanages" they cover an area of 2,000,000 acres, larger than Scotland, and the total income derived from them is £2,000,000. Before the emancipation of the serfs 800,000 peasants were attached to these vast estates, and were in a sense the property of their owners.

Another item of the vast wealth of the imperial family, we are further told, is the quantity of jewels its members possess. The most famous jewels in all Russia are the crowns worn by the Emperor and Empress. That of the Emperor "glitters with diamonds," and the two parts of it are joined by a ruby of splendid size, on which stands a pearl cross. The coronet of the Empress is also a mass of diamonds, set in traceries and clusters round a superb sapphire.—Westminster Gazette.

GENEROSITY PAYS.

Louisa M. Alcott tells the following story of her kind-hearted and benevolent parents:

"One snowy Saturday night, when our wood was very low, a poor child came to beg a little, as the baby was sick and the father on a spree with all his wages. My mother hesitated at first, as we also had a baby. Very cold weather was upon us, and a Sunday to be got through before wood could be had.

"My father said, 'Give half our stock and trust in Providence; the weather will moderate, or wood will come.'

"Mother laughed and answered in her cheery way, 'Well, their need is greater than ours; and if our half gives out we can go to bed, and tell stories.'

"So a generous half went to the poor neighbor, and a little later in the evening, while the storm still raged, and we were about to cover our fire to keep it, a knock came, and a farmer, who usually supplied us, appeared, saying, anxiously:

"I started from Boston with a load of wood but, it drifts so I want to get home. Wouldn't you like to have me drop the wood here? It would accommodate me, and you needn't hurry about paying for it."

"Yes," said father; and as the man went off he turned to mother with a look that much impressed us children with his gift as a seer. 'Didn't I tell you wood would come if the weather did not moderate?'

"My mother's motto was, 'Hope and keep busy,' and one of her sayings was, 'Cast thy bread upon the waters, and after many days it will come back buttered.'"

The Lutheran Observer.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

A protest against a proposed electric railway from Naples to Mount Vesuvius has been made by the science department of the University of Naples. The railway line is intended to accommodate the large traffic of tourists visiting the crater. There is at present a cable railway for this purpose. The University authorities claimed that an electric railway as close to the observatory of the University as the one proposed would affect the seismic and magnetic observations so as to render them valueless.—*Engineering News.*

—A New York dentist is reported as using the X-Ray with considerable success. It occasionally happens that the second, or permanent, teeth of children, and even adults, are not properly "cut." The result is that the mouth is disfigured by the loss of the first teeth (or the possible retention of the root) and the nonappearance of the second teeth. By the use of the X-Ray the dentist is able to discover if the second tooth is in the gum, and if so why it has not appeared. The obstruction is removed and a passage opened and gradually the tooth works down into its proper place. An operation of this kind was recently performed on a girl of 20 with marked success.

THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION OF INDIA.

From time to time I have referred to the large increase which has taken place in the number of Indian Christians, in several provinces, during the last decade, as shown by the last Census. Now I have the complete figures as far as Christianity is concerned. The total number of Christians in India is 2,923,349, an increase over 1881 of 638,969. Nearly 170,000 of these are Europeans. Over 90,000 are Eurasians and the remainder 2,644,359 are natives. The Church of England heads the list among denominations with 453,612 Christians, but among these 92,644 persons who had entered their names as "Protestants" have been included, I do not know why. The Baptists come next with 220,863, Presbyterians only number 53,329, but there must be some mistake here, for the Khassī Christians are put down at 6,125, while they were nearly 20,000. The number of Christians as divided into Protestants and Roman Catholics is as follows:—

Protestants 1,721,300
Roman Catholics 1,202,049.

The Madras Times makes the following remarks:—

Assuming that the increase of the general population and the Christian community in this country to continue in the same proportion, the whole of India will become Christian soon after the middle of next century. Indeed the progress of Christianity in India has been during the past half-century much more rapid than it was in the Roman Empire during the first three centuries and more, of the Christian Era.

Friend of Sylhet.

A wonderful event has occurred on Tanna! After more than fifty years of Christian toil and suffering, the dark, obdurate Tannese are yielding allegiance to the King of

Love. For the first time in the history of Tanna, natives from the three sides of the island (hitherto implacable foes) have met as followers of Jesus, sitting together to commemorate His death, absorbed in the great theme of love, and at perfect peace with one another.

THE LOVE IN THE DEED.

It is not the deed we do,
Though the deed be never so fair,
But the love that the dear Lord looketh for,
Hidden with lowly care
In the heart of the deed so fair.
The love is the priceless thing,
The treasure our treasures must hold,
Or ever the Lord will take the gift,
Or tell the worth of the gold
By the love that cannot be told.

Behold us, the rich and the poor,
Dear Lord in thy service draw near;
One consecrateth a precious coin,
One droppeth only a tear;
Look, Master, the love is here!

—Christina G. Rossetti.

Unto thy feet, O Saviour divine,
I come with my troubled life!
I am so weak, so weary with all
The constant tumult and strife.
Teach me to smile when the way is rough
And sing when the day grows sad.
Into my heart thy sunshine put
And make thy tried one glad.
Fill me so full of thy own pure life
That each day may be lived for thee;
Then neither the strife nor the woes of life
Can darken the days for me.

Gerrit Smith.

"HONOUR THE KING."

(1 Pet. ii. 17.)

"Honour all men," saith our God,
"Love the holy brotherhood;
Fear the Lord in everything,
Honour the anointed King."

This, the message from on high,
Sent to every girl and boy;
Thus commanded, Lord, we pay
Honour to our King to-day.

Blest by Thee our thanks we give,
That 'neath British rule we live;
Where thy holy Word is free,
Shedding light and liberty.

Bless our Sovereign, bless our Queen,
On thy strong arm may they lean;
And when days on earth are past,
May they rest in heaven at last.

Albert Midlane.

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